



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 17,538.

號八十三百五千七第

日二初月六年寅甲

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 24TH, 1914.

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TELEPHONE 66.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

[495]

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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "

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10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
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[829]

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Mukden (S.M.R. Trn.)	1st	For	Harbin	Mukden (S.M.R. Trn.)	1st	For	Harbin
Changchun (S.M.R. Trn.)	1st	For	Harbin	Changchun (S.M.R. Trn.)	1st	For	Harbin
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[65]

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P.O. Box 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

BLACK.—On July 22nd, at 120, The Peak, to Dr. and Mrs. G. D. R. BLACK, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 24th, 1914.

It would almost seem from the telegrams of to-day and yesterday that the King's intervention in the Home Rule controversy has become a subject of controversy as grave and as bitter as that on Irish Home Rule itself. We fail to see anything in the King's address to the members of the Conference which can give offence to the bitterest partisan in politics. The phrase which has been singled out for condemnation is that in which His MAJESTY said the trend of events has surely and steadily been towards an appeal to force, and "to-day the cry of Civil War is on the lips of the most responsible and the most sober-minded of my people." In saying this His MAJESTY was surely not guilty of exaggerating the gravity of the situation, nor of showing any sympathy with one political party more than with another. The cry of "Civil War" cannot be lightly dismissed as "merely a Unionist cry." If the Home Rule Bill as it stands is forced upon Ulster there cannot be the slightest doubt that it will be resisted by the people of Ulster by force, and it is only about a week ago that we had Mr. AGLAND, a member of the Government, declaring in a public speech that "force would be met by force." It is of no use

ignoring the very obvious fact that the people of Ulster are prepared to offer armed resistance to the exercise of authority in Ulster by a Parliament set up in Dublin, and whatever we may think of the wisdom or the folly of its leaders we have to recognise that the existence of a large armed Volunteer force, pledged to fight for the maintenance of the Union, is a very grave factor in the situation, more especially as it is clear that the Government dare not attempt to employ the forces of the Crown against them. In these grave and exceptional circumstances the King has intervened in a way which we cannot but think is approved and welcomed by the bulk of his subjects throughout the Empire. His MAJESTY in all that he has done is shown to have been careful to follow the strictest constitutional practice. The PRIME MINISTER has had occasion to declare in Parliament that His MAJESTY has not taken one step, from the beginning to the present moment, except in consultation with and on the advice of his Ministers. Even the speech which has given so much offence in certain quarters was previously submitted by the King to the PRIME MINISTER, who loyally accepts the whole responsibility for it, and that responsibility must be shared by the members of the Conference who unanimously approved of its publication. Everyone who has followed the events of the past six months will recognise that a peaceful settlement has become possible only through such a conference as that which is now engaged in discussing the points at issue, and it will be recognised, moreover, that the conference itself was possible only through the King's influence. No adjustment of the questions at issue is likely to be satisfactory to everybody, but it will be sincerely hoped by all loyal subjects of the King throughout the Empire that the deliberations of the leaders now in conference will result in a compromise which all parties may be persuaded to accept. Peace in Ireland is possible in no other way. Bring the Home Rule Bill into operation as it stands, and Ulster will be up in arms against its application to that quarter of Ireland; abandon the measure altogether, and the other three-fourths of Ireland, as Mr. Redmond has affirmed, will be "absolutely ungovernable." The "generous compromise" which forms the easiest way out of the difficulty is undoubtedly a "clean cut" of Ulster with full liberty, if not some assistance, to the disaffected sections of the population to remove into other parts of the country where they may dwell under the beneficent government they hope to see established in Dublin. When Ireland was discovered by an Italian explorer several centuries ago he gave to it on his map the name of "Purgatorio." It has never ceased to deserve that name, and the time is not yet in sight when it will.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax, who has been suffering from an attack of malaria, is now out of hospital.

The Gynkhana at Happy Valley, which has been twice postponed on account of the weather, will take place to-morrow—weather permitting!

Sir John Jordan, H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, has given a donation of \$100 to a fund started by the *Peking Daily News* in aid of the relief of sufferers by the West River floods.

On the recommendation of M. Conty, President Yuan Shih-kai has engaged M. Padoux, late Financial Adviser to Siam, to take up a similar post in the President's Office.

Work has commenced in Peking on the construction of the building of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, opposite the American Legation. It is expected to be finished by the end of the year.

We are informed that the *Langchow*, which is bringing the Siberian mail, is not due to-day, as announced yesterday in the Post Office mail notices, but on Saturday afternoon, as she is calling at Amoy.

It is expected at Manila that the contract of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. will be accepted for the annual overhaul and repairs to the cableship *Rizal*. The repairs, it is stated, will total a little under 20,000 pesos.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

At 11.10 a.m. yesterday, the Manila Observatory reported a cyclone or typhoon in the Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Formosa, inclining northward.

At 8.5 p.m. the Manila Observatory reported a typhoon or cyclone N. E. of Naha, moving N. N. W.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME RULE CRISIS.

HIS MAJESTY DEFENDED BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, July 23rd.

In the House of Commons, at the conclusion of questions, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, (who represents in the Liberal interests Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's old seat,) asked if the King's speech had been drawn up on the advice of the Ministers in accordance with custom and precedent. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said—The speech was sent me in the ordinary way by the King the day before the conference, and I take the whole responsibility for it. (Opposition cheers.) The King left it to the discretion of the conference to determine whether the speech should be published, and the conference decided unanimously in favour of publication.

Lord Robert Cecil asked—Was the summoning of the conference an act undertaken by His Majesty on the advice of the Premier?

Mr. Asquith replied—Throughout this matter His Majesty has followed the strictest Constitutional practice, and he has not taken any step from the beginning till now except after consultation with, and on the advice of, his Ministers. (Cheers.)

ACTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

The second conference lasted for an hour and a half, and will be resumed to-day.

There were the most active negotiations between the various leaders during the afternoon, following the conference. The Cabinet held a meeting and the Opposition leaders conferred.

No syllable of what transpired at the conference has leaked out, but the feeling in the Lobby is that something definite is happening.

CABINET MEETINGS.

After the conference, Lord Lansdowne called on Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons.

The Cabinet held two prolonged sittings in the evening.

All the papers are of opinion that the conference is a failure and that there is a serious deadlock on the question of the area of exclusion.

A crowd cheered Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon as they were leaving Buckingham Palace, and as they walked down the Birdcage Walk, Irish Guards at Wellington Barracks joined in the cheering.

SEVERE PRESS COMMENTS.

The Conservative papers are exultant at Mr. Asquith's replies in the House of Commons yesterday, which they variously describe as "a crushing rebuke," "an unparalleled snub," and "a contemptuous smack in the face," for "a frantic display of ill-natured unreasonableness, and ungenerous and disgraceful attacks upon the King, and the malevolent and perverse ingenuity of the Radical Press." They also pay a tribute to Mr. Asquith's frank and honest definition of the King's position.

The Liberal papers admit that Mr. Asquith's statement has chilled Ministerialists. The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has assumed responsibility with an almost aggressive loyalty. The whole episode illustrates the difficulty caused by the King publicly entering into the political arena. The same paper also censures Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George for their lack of judgment in agreeing to the publication of the King's speech.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Asquith's explanation does not remove the unpleasant feeling which has been created by the extraordinary phrase which has aroused the indignation of the country, and hopes that the unfortunate consequences arising from the innovation of the King submitting his speech to the Ministers will make a repetition impossible.

ELECTION RUMOURS.

The Liberal papers also declare that Conservatives are preparing for an election in August, and asseverate that there will only be an election if the Cabinet is dismissed.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS ON FOREIGN POLICY.

The *Morning Post* says that one of the causes of the summoning of the conference was the advice of the Army Council of the necessity, in the event of Civil War in Ireland, of strengthening the Garrison in Egypt and of largely increasing the Army in India, and of reinforcing the troops in the industrial areas of England and Scotland.

The *Morning Post* and the *Daily Chronicle* say that a paragraph in the King's speech dealing with the reactions of the Irish crisis on foreign policy has not been published.

A SENSATIONAL SUGGESTION.

A private in the Yorkshire Light Infantry is charged at Dublin with stealing rifles from Barracks, and a dealer is charged with receiving. A Sergeant, who was called as a witness in the case, asked if he was aware that there was a conspiracy in the Regiment to supply the Ulstermen with rifles, refused to answer. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

DEATH OF A NATIONALIST M.P.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The death is recorded of Mr. Edward P. O'Kelly, Nationalist M.P. for West Wicklow. Mr. O'Kelly was seized with illness in the House of Commons on Monday.

[The deceased was returned unopposed at the last election, and the seat has not been contested since 1892.]

NEW BRITISH FINANCIAL PROPOSAL.

RE-INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The House of Commons negatived a motion to omit the clause in the Finance Bill dealing with re-investments abroad.

Mr. Lloyd George said that it was after consultation with the Dominion representatives that he drafted the proviso exempting Colonials temporarily domiciled in England.

CHANGE IN BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Rear-Admiral Henry Loftus Tottenham succeeds Rear-Admiral Sackville Hamilton Carden as Superintendent at Malta.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton has been appointed Second Sea Lord, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who has been appointed to the command of the Home Fleets.

BULGARIAN FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

SOVIA, July 23rd.

It is announced in Roumania that Bulgaria agrees to a joint enquiry into the Frontier incidents, and to withdraw her posts 100 yards from the boundary.

HOME RACING.

PROBABILITIES FOR THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Liverpool Summer Cup (1 mile and 3 furlongs), to be run over the Aintree course to-day:—Junior (W. Huxley); Florist (J. Clark); Shogun (Rickaby); Short Grass (Martin); China Cock (Donoghue); Nassau (Moylan); Willaura (Prout); and Vobis (Wing). No rider has yet been found for Arda.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The matches between Hants and Sussex at Southampton and between Northants and Warwick at Birmingham were drawn.

Kent beat Gloucestershire at Maidstone by 323 runs.

Essex beat Somerset at Leyton by nine wickets.

Yorkshire beat Notts at Leeds by 97 runs.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, July 23rd.

In the contest for the King's Prize, Jamieson, of Australia, won the Bronze Medal with a score of 102.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LABOUR UNREST IN RUSSIA.

SPREADING TO ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23rd.

The Labour disturbances are spreading to enormous dimensions. The Police and Cossacks are dispersing the crowds.

The employees at the English mills have struck work.

There are similar strikes at Odessa, Reval, Ekaterinodar, and elsewhere.

Strikers smashed 150 tram-cars, and burned some of them. The passengers who were turned out included French officers and sailors.

The employees at the Baltic Government shipbuilding yard have joined the strike, which is still spreading.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

A NEW PHASE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23rd.

There is much comment on the passages in the speeches of the Tsar and President Poincaré, made in proposing the respective toasts at the banquet at Peterhof, that "the Alliance is supported by common friendships."

This is the first time that the Tsar and the President have alluded to their friendship with Great Britain in toasts, and the allusion, though guarded, is considered as marking a new phase in the Entente.

BRITISH CONTRACTORS IN CHINA.

The following letter appears in *The Times* of June 23rd:—

SIR,—On my return from the Continent, my attention has been drawn to the Reuter telegrams from Tokyo and Peking published in your *Financial Section* of the 16th inst., under the heading "British Railway Concessions in China." The Peking message declares that "the Chinchow-Chaoyan branch of the Peking-Moukden Railway is the only piece of British railway construction contemplated within the Japanese sphere of influence." The Tokyo message gives the substance of a Japanese Foreign Office pronouncement on the subject of railway rights in concessions in South Manchuria and Eastern and Inner Mongolia, in the course of which it is stated that "Japan believes that no Power should assist capitalists to obtain concessions, touching Japan's economic and strategic interests, without her consent." Furthermore, on inquiry in official circles, Reuter's Agency is informed "that the statement fairly represents the position as far as concerns his Majesty's Government."

No good purpose would be served at this juncture by showing how fast and how far we have travelled since the day when the avowed object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was to replace "spheres of influence" by "the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and equal opportunities therein for the commerce and industry of all nations." But I think it desirable to draw attention to the significant fact that neither of the inspired utterances above quoted suggests even the possibility of any initiative ever being exercised by the Chinese Government, now or hereafter, in the assertion or promotion of its sovereign rights.

It is, however, a well-known fact that, in October, 1909, the Chinese authorities granted an Anglo-American concession for the construction of a Chinese Government railway from Chinchow to Aigun via Taonanfu and Tsitsihar. This line was to be built by my firm and financed by Anglo-American capitalists. At the time the concession was negotiated Japan's claims to special and exclusive privileges had not been extended beyond the Liao River, a boundary recognized in the Hsinmintun-Moukden Railway Agreement (May, 1907) as the natural limit of her claims. Nevertheless, China's right to build this important line has now been vetoed by Russia and Japan, and the British Government has been led, by the exigencies of the political situation, to acquiesce in that veto. If it be true that no British railways, other than a short branch of the Peking-Moukden line, are now contemplated in the Japanese "sphere of influence," it is true only because China's sovereign rights have been tacitly abrogated throughout a region as large as our Indian Empire, and because British subjects are no longer entitled therein to exercise their treaty rights or to claim protection for their legitimate interests and business.—Yours faithfully,

FOR PAULING AND CO. (LIMITED).

GEORGE PAULING, Director.
28, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., June 23rd.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following are the Company's returns for the week ending July 18th:—

Receipts	\$10,550
Decrease compared with corresponding week last year	\$1,927
Aggregate to date	59
No. of weeks	237,814
Total	\$61,732
Increase to date	

It should be noted that the comparison is being made with a period last year which included the boycott.

TELEGRAMS.

[DER OOSTASIATISCHER LLOYD SERVICE.]

CHINA SERVICE.

REVOLUTION RUMOURS.

PEKING, July 23rd.

The semi-official *Kuochuanpao* publishes an article from which it would appear the Japanese Press seriously considers the early outbreak of a third revolution in China, engineered by Chen Chi Mei at Shanghai. The *Kuochuanpao* doubts whether these reports deserve much attention, since the Chinese people require rest.

THE COINAGE REFORM QUESTION.

PEKING, July 23rd.

The *Peking Daily News* has been informed by the Minister of Finance that the Government has again told the representatives of the Quintuple Bankers' Syndicate that it is at present quite unable to carry into effect the proposed coinage reforms, and requests a definite reply as to whether they are willing to conclude at once a loan for—\$20,000,000—to be applied for the amortisation of small loans. This matter has been communicated to the native banks for consideration.

REDEEMING NOTES.

PEKING, July 23rd.

The Quintuple Bankers' Group has allowed the Chinese Government an advance of \$2,500,000 for redeeming current notes.

LIANG HSI YI.

PEKING, July 23rd.

The Court of Censors intends to impeach Liang Hsi Yi for several acts. His resignation from the chairmanship of the Bank of Communications will then be a probable outcome.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

The Emperor Franz Josef has to-day sanctioned the sending of the Note demanding satisfaction from Servia.

According to the *O Popolo Romano*, Italy has officially notified Austria that she would render assistance in case another Power intervenes on behalf of Servia.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF RUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

The *Cologne Gazette*, reviewing the last Russian financial year, shows that the purchasing power of the Rouble has steadily fallen, and that industry is on a backward move, and has had to be assisted with the aid of Government orders. Another serious feature has been the numerous forest fires and bad harvests, with the consequent fears that famine is nearer than ever.

LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

Street fights have taken place at St. Petersburg between Cossacks and labourers who demolished the street railways.

HOME FROM CHINA.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

The relieved crews of the German Far Eastern Squadron have arrived at Wilhelmshaven.

THE "PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT."

"I am not quite sure," writes a correspondent of the *Citizen*, "what a psychological moment is." He may be excused for his ignorance, though the phrase has by this time become a *cliche* with an acquired meaning of its own apart from its literal signification. But the term is really a mistranslation, and, as it stands, an absurdity. It dates from the siege of Paris in 1870, when it was used by the German *Kreuz Zeitung* in reference to the effect of the bombardment on the imagination of the citizens, already shaken by famine and civil dissension. It continued:—

"The psychological momentum (or factor) must be allowed to play a prominent part, without its co-operation there is little to be hoped from the work of the artillery."

But the German phrase, "das psychologische Moment," (the psychological momentum) was mistaken in translation for "der psychologische Moment" (the psychological moment of time), and, becoming a catch-phrase of the town, crossed the Channel and has remained with us ever since: so little do we inquire into the credentials of the alien immigrants of our dictionaries.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 23rd.

COURT OF APPEAL.

BEFORE SIR HAVILLAND DE SAUMAREZ, PRESIDENT; THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ, AND THE PUINSE JUDGE, MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

JUDGMENT IN THE \$85,000 CLAIM.

Judgment was delivered by the three judges in the appeal of Francisco Pereira Marques v. The Great Western Smelting and Refining Co. of San Francisco. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., along with Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada), Counsel for the defendant in the original action, applied for an order that judgment might be entered for the said defendant, and that the costs of the appeal and of the hearing in the Court below before his Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) might be paid by the above-named plaintiffs.

Judgment was originally given for \$85,000.

The application was opposed by Mr. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

The President said—This appeal, as argued, appears to me to depend entirely on the construction of the contract between the plaintiff and Arndt & Co. of the 31st July, 1912, a portion of which was guaranteed by the defendant, and the contract of guarantee itself. The circumstances are shortly as follows:—One Wong had induced the Kwangtung Provincial Government to sell to him on very favourable terms the old bronze and iron cannon of which there was a considerable quantity in the province; he on the same day that he got his contract signed transferred it to Arndt & Co. Neither of these people had any money, and Arndt & Co., a few days later, on 31st July, agreed to sell to the plaintiffs this bronze and iron. The agreement was reduced into writing and signed on that day, but it had been the subject of earlier negotiation.

One of the terms imposed by the Kwangtung Government was the deposit of \$200,000, and the plaintiffs, so that this requirement should be met, advanced to Arndt & Co. such a sum. The sum advanced was in Hongkong currency, whilst that required by the Government was Canton money. The result was that someone, possibly E. Arndt, who was acting for this firm, made an illicit profit of about \$28,000, for which he had never accounted. This difference never reached the hands of the Government, and it has been contended by the appellant that its repayment has consequently never been guaranteed by him. Later, a sum of Canton \$50,000 was paid out to one Li Mau Chi, under somewhat suspicious circumstances, and for this also the guarantor says that he is not liable, the guarantee having been signed after this repayment. As I have said, everything seems to me to turn on the construction of the two documents, and I will now consider them.

It is first material to observe that the agreement of 31st July, though it recites the agreement between Wong and the Government, nowhere speaks of the deposit, not even where the payment of Hongkong \$200,000 is provided for in Clause 10, so that although the plaintiffs knew perfectly well to what purpose their money was to be put, they in no way earmarked it for any particular use. Clause 10 of the agreement provides that they shall pay \$200,000 in instalments to Arndt & Co., "which shall be deducted from the said purchase price between the said firm and the said Company on each shipment . . . at the rate of 25 per cent. of the invoice amount." The payment purports to be made on account of the purchase price of the goods, and it is to be worked off by credits from time to time, the amount due to the plaintiff thus varying from time to time. The rest of this clause provides for the repayment of the balance, if any, at the completion of the agreement.

Clause 11 contains the guarantee. What is to be guaranteed is the return of the two lakhs, or of such part thereof as may be unappropriated from time to time in accordance with the terms of the agreement. What are these terms? Clearly, the terms of Clause 10 providing for the appropriation of 25 per cent. of shipment prices to the reduction of the \$200,000. And the event on which the guarantee is to become operative is the failure of Arndt & Co. to repay the whole sum, or such part as may from time to time be unappropriated.

Let me turn to the guarantee itself. These two clauses are recited, and the operative part of the contract, which is material to the present discussion, provides for the repayment on demand of the two lakhs, or such portion thereof as the Company may be entitled to receive back

from Arndt & Co., "pursuant to the principal agreement," i.e., as arranged for in Clause 10 of the agreement of the 31st July. There is, I think, a clear guarantee to repay on the failure of Arndt & Co. to do so. Then the amount guaranteed may be anything from nothing to \$200,000. Mr. Pollock contends that the amount must be the amount due on the completion of the contract. There is not a word about the completion of the contract in the guarantee, or in Clause 11 of the principal agreement, which calls for a guarantee. As I read the contract, there is a guarantee of repayment at such time as the Company could call for repayment, whether on completion or at any other time.

The delivery of cannon by the Kwangtung Government ceased, E. Arndt absconded after very little had been delivered, and the plaintiffs discovered that his firm was in difficulties and unable to deliver bronze or iron in accordance with the contract. It seems to me quite clear that the plaintiffs, on this, were entitled to the return of their money, i.e., of so much of the Hongkong \$200,000 as they were entitled to receive back, and that as Arndt & Co. have failed to pay, the defendant is liable to on his guarantee.

I ought to notice the contention of Mr. Pollock that such repayment as I have just referred to is not a repayment, "pursuant to," or "in accordance with," the terms of the agreement of the 31st July. A careful reading, however, of the Clause shows that it is the calculation of the amount due and not the repayment which is to be "pursuant to the contract." A further point, that the plaintiffs accepted Arndt's creditors as the principal debtors, to the prejudice of the defendant, is not borne out by the correspondence. They made inquiries of the trustee of a deed of arrangement to which they were not parties, but that is all.

I may add, though it has nothing to do with my decision, that the defendant was to make \$40,000 out of this contract in return for his guarantee, that it is impossible to think that he got \$40,000 for guaranteeing the repayment of a small balance at the end of the contract, and that the circumstances under which he has been called upon to pay are just such as were, in fact, contemplated by everybody.

The appeal should be dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge also gave lengthy written judgments in which they concurred with the views expressed in the judgment of the Presiding Judge.

Mr. Sharp asked that two Counsel should be certified, and their Lordships agreed.

GENTLE ART OF "SQUEEZE."

A certain institution, says the *Central China Post* (Hankow), which plays a great part in the social and business life of the port, and which from the function it fulfils has us more or less at its mercy, has broken out in a new spot as the following letters which have been sent to us show. They were addressed to one of our leading local tea firms, which in forwarding them to us says: "Similar letters were received by every tea firm in Hankow. Everybody believes that in case of refusal there would be unaccountable delays in the forwarding or delivery of their messages. Perhaps you can say something about it in the *Post* as on previous occasions you have criticised the same institution."

Letter A says:—Hankow, July 1st.
DEAR SIR,—How are you lately? I am very much obliged to you with all my heart. I have very much of your best tea to take a little, but I know the price of this season is more than last year. Will you please kindly give me one small box of tea?

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) COUNTER OFFICE.

Letter B is of the same tone but in better English:—Hankow, July 5th.
DEAR SIR,—We are glad to know that you have a good tea-market during this season of this year and goes prosperously with you.

Will you be so kind enough to let me have one or two cases of tea by the same bearer with many thanks.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) SUPERVISOR.

By this time our perspicacious readers will have guessed that the Institution to which we alluded is the Telegraph Office, but we dare not say that it is because we are in the same plight as the tea men, and if we give offence in that quarter there is no knowing what might happen to a service which is indispensable for a newspaper and which costs us much money every month. We may say, however, that similar demands have been made on ourselves. At Christmas time we received a note on official paper and in the official chit book with the blunt request: "Please give bearer your Christmas box."

We wonder if this sort of thing meets with the approval of the great men at the head of the Institution. It is practically an attempt to levy blackmail which is a passable translation for the word "squeeze." But the interesting point is the illustration it affords as to how deeply the propensity to squeeze has penetrated the personality of the Chinese. The writers of the letters in question occupy good positions and cannot advance the usual excuse that they are poorly paid.

THEFT OF RICE.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese cargo coolie and marine hawker were charged with stealing and receiving 498 lbs. of rice from the *Chow Tai*.

Mr. H. L. Denny (of Messrs. Denny & Bowley) prosecuted, Mr. E. C. Faithfull defended the first man, and Mr. P. S. Dixon represented the second defendant, both of whom pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Denny told his Worship that at about one o'clock in the afternoon there were two policemen on special duty near the steamers *Salamis* and *Chow Tai*. From their sampan, on which they were watching, they saw a man coming down from the *Chow Tai* carrying a bag of rice. The man came down the gangway and got into a cargo boat which was lying near. He was seen to go to the stern of the cargo boat, and to hand the bag of rice to the second defendant. The detectives immediately went over to the boat, and observed the second man transferring the rice from the small bag in which it was brought down by the first man into a larger bag. The men were arrested. The first defendant was brought to the Police Station; charged, and cautioned in the usual way, and he admitted stealing it.

Mr. Faithfull—He said "I did take the rice."

Mr. Denny said that the second defendant, also charged and cautioned, made a statement—and it would be entirely for his Worship to say whether it was a *bond-fide* one or not—that the rice was given to him by the first defendant. A book for sewing up bags was found on the second defendant. The boat he was on belonged to a woman who declared that she did not know the second defendant.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

The first defendant went into the box and affirmed that the rice belonged to him, that he had got it from the shore, and that it did not come from the steamer.

The second defendant said that he first met the other man on the rice junk. He offered to sell witness some burnt rice for \$1.20, but no purchase was made. He had no suspicion that the rice was stolen.

The first man was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, and the second man was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

THE CAUSEWAY BAY MAN-SLAUGHTER CASE.

At the Magistracy yesterday the Chinese messenger boy employed at the Cotton Mills at Causeway Bay again appeared before Mr. Wood on the charge of the manslaughter of a cook in the servants' quarters at the Mills.

After the wife of the deceased had given evidence, Mr. G. H. Hall Brutton asked for the discharge of the defendant. He said that the deceased, his wife, and other witnesses had stated that the chopper produced in Court was the instrument with which the wound was inflicted, and the defendant himself admitted that that was the chopper he used, although he did not know he hurt the man. The doctor said that the wound could not have been made by the chopper. There was no blood on the chopper, and the doctor explained that the wound was two inches on the surface and four inches underneath, a wound which it was absolutely impossible to inflict with the chopper.

His Worship asked Inspector McHardy if he thought he would be able to clear the matter up, and get more evidence.

The Inspector said he was afraid he would not be able to get any more witnesses.

His Worship—it is quite clear that the wound was not caused by that chopper.

Inspector McHardy—No, it is quite clear from the medical evidence, but all the witnesses for the prosecution say that the chopper was the instrument with which the wound was made.

Mr. Brutton—That is all in my favour. His Worship observed that he did not think that a jury would convict on the evidence, and he discharged the defendant.

PERPETUAL CURRENT.

DUTCH PROFESSOR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

A sensational discovery, described at the Academy of Sciences at Paris last month by Professor D'Arsonval, is of a method to make electric current practically perpetual.

It is the work of Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leyden, a great physicist, who first succeeded in liquefying helium.

Professor Onnes found that mercury subjected to a temperature of 4.19 degrees Centigrade (that is to say, 3.8 degrees below zero) to a temperature of 6 degrees would offer no resistance to the passage of electric current, and would become super-conductive.

The professor then wound a thousand turns of very fine lead wire on a bobbin. At an ordinary temperature the wire offered a resistance of 738 ohms, but when plunged in a bath of liquid helium it offered none at all, and the current introduced into the wire by induction persisted for many hours without the least perceptible diminution.

The discovery is expected to open a new path of research into the constitution of matter.—*Reuter*.

U.S. CONSULAR FEES AND RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

AMERICAN JOURNAL'S PROTEST.

THE NUISANCE OF CERTIFYING INVOICES.

Some interesting views are set forth in an American trade periodical entitled *Trade in U.S.A.* on the system of Consular certification of bills of lading and invoices. We quote as follows:—

The commerce of four continents is vexed by ancient regulations, inherited from the Dark Ages, requiring the Consular certification of invoices of bills of lading, and the payment of burdensome fees to consular officials. A remedy for this international nuisance can be found in the United States.

A clause in the Constitution of the United States declares:—"No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

Neither the National Government nor any State in this country can collect a penny, in the form of a tax or fee of any kind, on an export shipment. The entire continental area of the United States except Alaska is now organised into States, and comes within the prohibition of this clause.

It is very evident that no foreign Government has any shadow of a right to send officials into the United States for the purpose of doing, on American soil, a thing forbidden by our Constitution. Such an act, by any foreign Government, would be an invasion of the sovereignty of the United States.

If Liberia, Portugal, and the Latin American republics find that they are unable, through their consular officials, to collect taxes from their "rich uncle," their Treaties will prove a barrier to any discrimination against European countries; and the entire system of Consular taxation will fall to the ground.

Our friends in Europe are requested to consider this matter carefully and see that they cannot, through the influence of their own Governments, lend a hand in securing the abatement of this international nuisance.

A humiliating angle of the question lies in the fact that the United States, for more than fifty years, has been collecting export taxes in foreign countries through American Consuls, on shipments from those countries to the United States.

We are invading the sovereignty of foreign countries for the purpose of doing a thing that our Constitution forbids on American soil. A few years ago we "reformed" our Consular service by a law which incidentally changed the Consular fee on invoices into the more odious form of a stamp tax.

The only defence the Editor has been able to find for fees on invoices is a bureaucratic argument that the Consul performs a "service" in certifying an invoice or bill of lading, and that international usage permits Consuls to collect fees for any service they perform. This defence does not hold water.

Consuls are undoubtedly entitled to charge and collect fees for any actual service that they render in their legal capacity as representatives of their Governments and the Courts of their countries. In the validation of legal papers for use in Court proceedings, the taking of evidence in the form of depositions, and in a thousand other legal matters, they perform an actual service.

The certification of invoices, however, is not a "service." It is a nuisance. It serves no useful purpose whatever. The oath on an invoice, even if it were sworn by principals, is worthless. In the States we cannot prosecute any citizen or resident of a foreign country for falsely stating the value in an invoice; nor can any foreign Government prosecute any citizen of the United States in our Courts.

The certification has become a mere mummery. It is attended to by an office boy, a messenger, a clerk, a shipping agent, or anyone who can pay the fee. It is rare that the person certifying the invoice has any personal knowledge of the facts that he certifies.

It is simply and solely a tax on exports, a relic of the Dark Ages when the merchant who was bold enough to travel had to obtain a safe conduct from or pay tribute to every petty baron through whose domains he might pass.

It is like the nine protective tariffs in fifteen miles on the River Elbe, which the barons collected before the Hansatic League was organised; or the forty tolls which a boat had to pay in passing through the Languedoc Canal, to barons and other authorities for the alleged "service" they rendered in permitting Louis XIV. to build the canal.

Every effort will be made on this side to secure from Congress the repeal of the laws through which the United States collects Consular taxes in foreign countries. Efforts along the same line were very successful last year in eliminating from the new tariff law several provisions that would have proved international aggressions. We have seen striking results in the past six months of international co-operation in securing recognition for treaty rights in the Panama Canal. The rights of commerce are not bounded by geographical divisions or lines on maps.

Our English friends ought to be especially interested in this question, because we had a very serious controversy with them a century and half ago over the subject of "taxation without representation," especially in the form of stamp taxes. Parliament undertook to collect stamp taxes on territory then known as the American colonies, now the United States. The effort was strenuously resisted, and was one of the incidents leading up to the revolution which resulted in the independence of the United States.

English merchants are now paying in stamp taxes to American Consuls a greater sum each year than the entire revenue collected from the erstwhile American colonies for the support of their Colonial Governments. Single cities in England are paying more than the entire amount involved in these historic stamp taxes.

The present Solicitor-General once gave a quaint definition of golf as he plays it. Pleading before Mr. Justice Scrutton on a point of law with regard to land, his lordship interjected, "We must not forget that golf is an agricultural pursuit. 'Mine is,' replied Sir Stanley Buckmaster.

THE FORTHCOMING FLOOD RELIEF BAZAAR.

We are asked to publish the following further list of articles contributed to the Bazaar:—

The Kwong Tung Art Advertising Co.—2 oil paintings of flood disaster.
Miss Ma Po Shuen—One lot of artificial flowers.
The World News—One framed picture.
Chi Cha Tong—\$32 worth of various kinds of medicine.

Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte—3 cases 3-star brandy, 5 cases Black and White whisky.
Messrs. Rattone & Sons—1 case port wine, 1 case whisky and 5 dozen coffee powder.
Messrs. Buman & Berblinger—Wines and spirits.

Messrs. Melchers & Co.—Assorted perfume.
Messrs. McEwen & Fricke—Wines, spirits and sundries.
The Chuen Hing Knitting Co.—A quantity of socks.

The Sincere Co.—A large quantity of toys.
Mr. Fung Si Hon—10 Palace fans.

Messrs. Yung Man Hing, Tsang Cham Chuen, Leung Ching Chuen and Na Shin Po of Human & Berblinger—10 cases golden eagle beer.

Messrs. Kong Min Lau, Leung Tai To, Kong Ching Lei and Kong Lo Si—3 fancy pictures worked by themselves.

Kwong Wing Sang—Half-dozen large and 1 dozen small ink pads.

The Ong Sing Machine Co.—50 dozen fancy handkerchiefs.

Kwong Sang Hong—\$500 worth of various kinds of useful articles.

Tai Cheung—75 boxes cigars, 1,000 packets of cigarettes.

The Shok Wa Tong Lithographers—Full supply of lithographic testimonials required.

The Wing Sang Co.—100 boxes camphor (tablets) and 200 bottles camphorated oil.

The Hongkong Preserved Fruit Co.—120 dozen bottles of sweets of various sizes.

Mr. Si Wa Po—Fancy worked articles.

The Lee Man Hing Kwok Knitting Co.—1 case socks.

Yan Wo—4,000 bottles "Po Ning" Pills and 200 boxes "Man Ning" tea.

Lee Wo Co.—75 tins biscuits, 75 bottles sweets, 50 cards of various kinds of buttons, 80 bottles fruit syrup, 30 bottles perfume and 10 dozen assorted coloured socks.

Mr. Chung King Man—8 fancy worked pictures.

The Singer Co.—Serviceable articles and the services of students in selling things at Bazaar.

"Sheng Chi" Girls' School—Ditto.

Chan Tung Sham—1,000 bottles medicated oil, 500 boxes "Ping On" tea, 50 boxes white ointment.

Lai Chuen Brewery—200 bottles of various kinds of Chinese wine.

Yu Pun Son—10 cases dried fruit.

The Confucian Society—Services of foreign band.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A.—Ditto.

Mr. Yek Shan—1,000 bottles sweets, 150 boxes sweets and 50 lbs. tin of biscuits.

Ping On Shi—1,000 packages "On Ning" tea, 200 bottles "Ping On" oil and 30 boxes pills, and for exhibition, articles of art.

W. G. Humphrey & Co.—100 cases assorted soap.

Chinese St. Joseph Band—Service of band at Bazaar.

Sodan Co.—Supply of toilet articles and medicine.

Proprietor of Happy Retreat—Supply of tea and refreshments for 7 days and nights.

Tai Cheung—A quantity of perfume, tooth paste, ladies' hand bags and umbrellas.

The Hongkong Ice Co.—21 tons of ice.

A. S. Watson & Co.—Full supply of aerated waters required.

The Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.—Donation of \$500 and full supply of gas required during 7 days and nights and for exhibition various kinds of gas cooking and heating appliances.

THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following further donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged	\$120,143.49
Mr. Ip Hok Ling	50.00
Ling Kee Company	50.00
Messrs. Mow Fong	30.00
Messrs. Sui Yick	30.00
Messrs. Man Tsung	30.00
Messrs. Kwong Tak Lung	30.00
Messrs. Chi Wing	25.00
Messrs. Sui Hong Yuen	25.00
Mr. Ching Cheuk Nam	25.00
Messrs. M. Y. Shun & Company	20.00
Hong Fa Lau Restaurant	20.00
Messrs. Yut Wo	20.00
Mr. Chan Chuan Lau	20.00
Messrs. Chi Wo	15.00
Messrs. Yee-Mee	15.00
Messrs. Tsang Kwai Kee	10.00
Messrs. Woo Yuen	10.00
Mr. Lam Hin Lau	10.00
Mr. Chiu Yeung Chiu	10.00
Mr. Wong Kum Yee	10.00
Messrs. Fuk Cheong	10.00
Messrs. King Wa	10.00
Messrs. Ching Wa	10.00
Messrs. Po Tsung	10.00
Messrs. Siu Yuen Kee	10.00
Mr. Fong Yuen King	10.00
Messrs. Hung Kee	10.00
Messrs. Shun Cheong Hing	10.00
Messrs. Tung Yu Tai	10.00
Messrs. Yuen Cheong Tai	10.00
Messrs. Kwan On Lung	10.00
Messrs. Li Wong Kee	10.00
Messrs. Kwong Wa	10.00
Mr. Yung Kwong Ip	10.00
Messrs. Tak Chua	10.00
Messrs. Hop Lee	10.00
Messrs. Kwong Nam Shang	10.00
Messrs. Tsung Fat	10.00
22 donations of \$5	110.00
Collected by steamer <i>Kin Shan</i> (8th instalment)	17.79
Total	\$120,911.28

The daughter of a very prominent Liberal statesman is telling this story against herself, says the "Daily Sketch."

She was footling round the links North Berwick way, accompanied by an elderly outpoken caddy. "Do you think I'm improving in my game at all, Sandy?" she remarked casually. "No, I wud na' go as far as to say that, leddy, bit ye've got a guid grip o' the language."

INTIMATIONS



Odol, and Odol alone, possesses the remarkable power of impregnating the entire lining membrane of the mouth, leaving a thin but thoroughly effective antiseptic coating which maintains its protective influence for hours after the mouth has been rinsed with it.

It is this lasting effect that gives to Odol the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected from the bacteria which destroy the teeth and endanger the health.

Odol, and Odol alone, possesses the remarkable power of impregnating the entire lining membrane of the mouth, leaving a thin but thoroughly effective antiseptic coating which maintains its protective influence for hours after the mouth has been rinsed with it.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

SURVEYING AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ZEISS PRISM BINOCULARS.

SUN GLASSES.

SILVER AND PRINCE'S PLATE.

MAPPIN & WEBB, LTD.

LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHATER ROAD.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON PILSENER BEER.

THE BEST BEER AT THE

PRICE:

PER 1 DOZ. QUARTS...\$3.48
" " " PINTS...\$2.24

DUTY FREE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.

HOUSE, No. 6, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [968]

G. R. NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for WASHING ARTICLES Officially Supplied to H.M. Ships at Hongkong for 1 year from 1st September, 1914.
Forms giving particulars of the Articles and the Terms of the Contract may be obtained by application to the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. "TAMAR."
The Forms when completed should be sent to the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. "TAMAR," in a sealed envelope marked "TENDERS FOR WASHING."
No Tender will be received after the 31st instant.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [969]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
JAPAN, CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE.
FOR KOBE

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
Captain O. Jurany, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at 10 A.M.
This splendid Steamship is specially fitted for Passengers and is installed throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [3]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 7th August, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [3]

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

THE COMMITTEE solicit the AID of the Public, and will be pleased to receive Gifts of Articles of any description for the above.
LAU CHU PAK,
Chairman.
CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
32, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914. [951]

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, from 1st November, for six months or one year. Four Bedrooms, Dining and Drawing Room, Garden.
Kennedy, Bowen, or Robinson Road level preferred.
Reply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914. [966]

EUCARISTIC CONGRESS.

A Reception will be held in the Compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral by His Lordship Bishop FORZANO, TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), the 24th inst., at 8 P.M., at which addresses in connection with the above Congress will be delivered.
All Catholics and their Friends are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914. [956]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 25th July, 1914, commencing at 3.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for other than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914. [929]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on MONDAY, 27th inst., instead of as previously notified.
By Order,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1914. [913]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company, and also to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution thereof of the following words:—"To take, accept, enforce, release, realise or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—
ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting, and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words, "or representing by proxy," and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a 'general Half-Yearly,' and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a 'General.'"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



SOLE AGENTS FOR
BURBERRY
AND
ZAMBRENE
RAINCOATS.

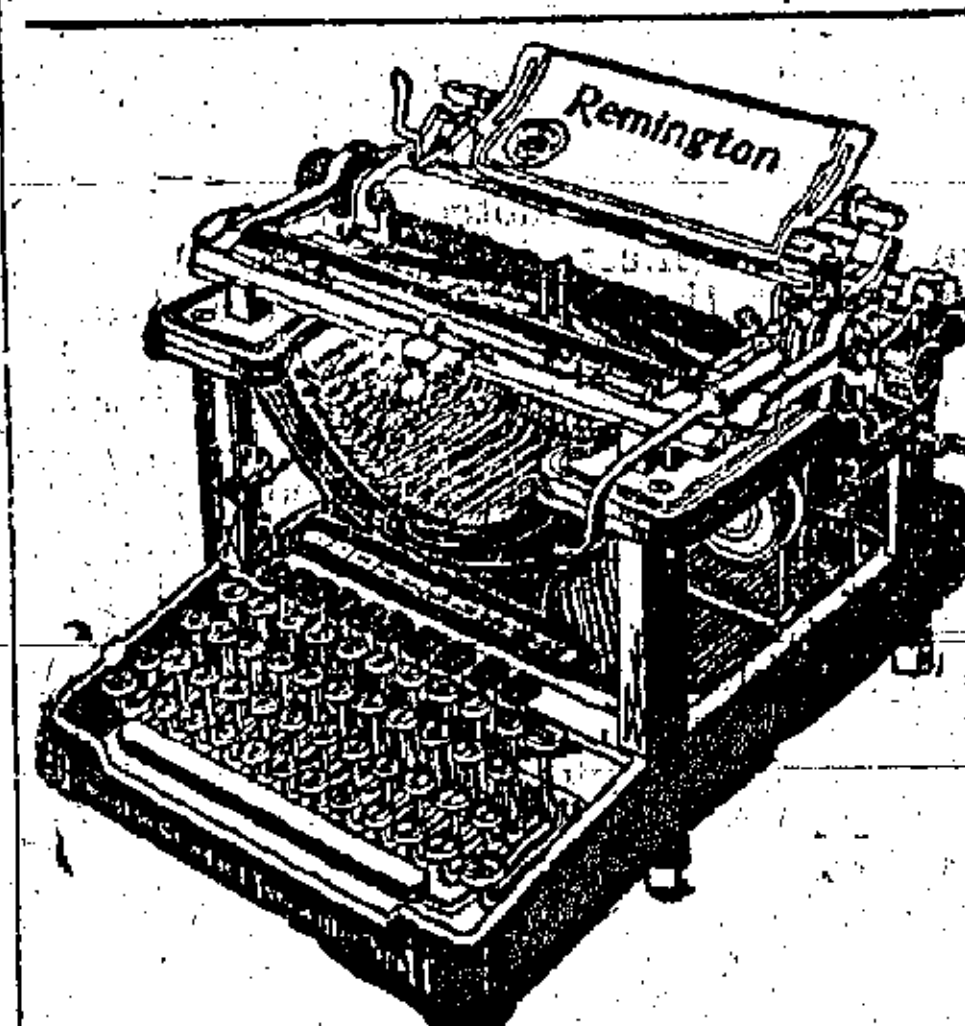
WATERPROOFS
RUBBER PROOFED FROM \$12.00
RAINCOATS
No RUBBER FROM \$28.00



STYLISH
FOOTWEAR
THE LARGEST SELECTION OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
IN THE COLONY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKES
SHOES AND BOOTS
FROM \$9.50 FROM \$10.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.



THE NAME
STANDS FOR
REMINGTON

The Longest History.
The Widest Experience.
The Greatest Manufacturing Resources.
The Most Complete and Comprehensive Product.
The Largest Selling Organisation of any concern in the Typewriter Business.
From every angle and from every point of view the REMINGTON—qualifies as the "Recognized Leader Among Typewriters"—FIRST AND ALWAYS.
Official Typewriter of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER COMPANY
(Incorporated).

SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS for
Hongkong, Canton, South China and Formosa [54]



HAVE YOU USED
KAMINIA OIL?
(Registered).
THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE
HAIR OIL.

For Beautifying and Increasing the Growth of the Hair, for preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed. No other Hair Oil can approach it in perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and charming perfume.

TEST IT FREE.
A sample phial will be sent free of charge to all who write for it.

PRICE, ... 80 Cents a bottle, nett.
Can be had from all Universal Providers and other principal dealers in the Colony or from the Sole Agent, CHAO CHUCK WAI, No. 8, Yee Wo Street, Hongkong.

Sole Proprietors—
KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,
Bombay, India. [667]

(b) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.
(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.
(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
(Signed) A. C. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914. [963]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong 20th March, 1914. [442]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [559]

GRACA & Co.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL
POST CARDS, SEEDS, BOOKS,
TOYS, &c.
Just Received:
POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES
FOR 1914.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1914. [583]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 21st July to TUESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1914. [945]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 21st July to TUESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1914. [946]

THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN & AGENCY CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

LOST SCRIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares in the above Company is alleged to have been LOST:—
20 Shares numbered 1846 to 1865.
Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Certificate, and should no objection be lodged with the Liquidator within one month from the date hereof, the application will be complied with.
J. HENNESSEY SETH,
Liquidator,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1914. [593]

AUCTION.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of July, 1914, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at the Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Acre.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents (Square feet).	Area (Acre).	Up Price.
1	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500	104	\$54

Hongkong, 20th July, 1914. [954]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sinking ... \$1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver ... \$17,650,000
Total ... \$32,650,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. H. Holyoke, Esq.
C. Landgraf, Esq.
F. Lieb, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shollin.
H. A. Sicks, Esq.
Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—
Hongkong—N. J. SHARR.
ACTING MANAGER:—
Shanghai—J. D. SMARZ.
LONDON BANKERS:—
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 18 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [15]

BANKS

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ... 465,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [941]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 7,499,250
Reserve Funds ... 3,490,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy, Kienkiang, Shanghai
Batavia, Kobe, Singapore
Bombay, London, Swatow
Calcutta, Manila, Tientsin
Canton, Moji, Yokohama
Dairen, Nagasaki, Taku
Fookow, Newchwang, Tamsui
Hongkong, New York, Tokyo
Kagi, Osaka, Yokohama
Keelung, San Francisco, Etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE,
8, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [648]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1869.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1484]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 85, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Empire, Hongkong, Hankow, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold \$7,500,000 equal \$14,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED.

MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

8, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. [959]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE MANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Authorized Capital Fl. 80,000,000 (\$1,600,000)
Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 17,407,000 (\$1,400,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 6,518,000 (\$643,184)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS & DOUGLASS BANK.

SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receiving money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [91]



NAPIER & JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

TRY

Beecham's Pills, they are just the thing as a family medicine. Nothing to be compared with them has yet been put before the public. For over half a century this medicine has been an easy First Favourite in countless households and the name and fame of Beecham's Pills have spread all over the world. The reason for the enormous popularity of this remedy is not far to seek. Experience has shown that there is nothing better for derangements of the stomach and digestive organs generally. Taken in accordance with directions.

BEECHAM'S

Pills give quick relief, stimulate the organs to healthy action and have a tonic effect upon the whole system. If you have not tried them and have any doubt as to their real value and efficacy, get a box and judge for yourself. You will find Beecham's Pills a valuable aperient and unequalled in regulating the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys, and restoring the powers of digestion. They increase the appetite, promote assimilation of food and establish good health. No household should be without a box. Many thousands of families have proved the value of Beecham's

PILLS

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1
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A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1914.

100 YEARS AT LORD'S.

STORIES OF THE GROUND.
On May 9th, 1814, the present Lord's ground—the third known by that name—was opened, and one rejoices to find that the centenary of so auspicious an event is to be celebrated in befitting fashion.

Thomas Lord, the founder of the grounds, was a man of gentle birth, a large landed proprietor, and a cricketer whose enthusiasm for the game undoubtedly saved the M. C. C. from extinction. Lord's was vastly different then from what it is now. In those far-distant days bookmakers attended the ground regularly and called the odds in front of the pavilion; rogues were indulged in to an alarming extent, and often professionals found it impossible to resist bribes to play their side false. Even Lord Frederick Beauclerk, the chief member at Lord's, openly acknowledged that he reckoned to make 600 guineas a year out of the games. Times fortunately have changed, and the last player to practise such trickery has long since gone to his rest.

In 1825, when Lord wished to retire, there was a possibility of the ground being lost to the game, for the old cricketer had obtained permission to erect fourteen villas on the site and might have carried his idea into effect without delay. Happily William Ward, M.P. for London and the best batsman of the time, prevented such a catastrophe by giving Lord a cheque for £5,000 for his interest, but ten years later Ward himself, having experienced a very heavy financial loss, obtained a lease from the Eyre estate and transferred it four days later to James Henry D'Arcy, a professional and one of the best friends the Club ever had, for £2,000 and an annuity of £125 during the unexpired term. More than once the latter was tempted by the builders, but he was loyal to the M.C.C. and deserves to be held in remembrance by all who frequent the ground.

10,000 NAMES ON WAITING LIST.
For almost thirty years D'Arcy was the proprietor of Lord's, the freehold of which was sold by the Eyre Estate at public auction to Mr. Isaac Moses for £7,000 in 1860. Four years later the M.C.C., at a cost of £12,500 (of which sum the late King Edward, as Prince of Wales, subscribed a hundred guineas), purchased D'Arcy's lease of twenty-nine years, and on August 22nd, 1866, through the generosity of Mr. William Nicholson, who advanced the money, secured the freehold from Marsden (nee Moses) for £18,333 6s. 8d., being 33 1/3 years' purchase of the ground rent secured under the extended lease of ninety-nine years. In 1860 the present pavilion was erected at a cost of £21,000. Mr. Nicholson again advancing a large sum to the Club. That was the third building of the kind, the first having been destroyed by fire in 1825 and the second being pulled down for that which now adorns the ground.

For many years membership of the M.C.C. has been much coveted, so that it is said that when an heir is born to a great house, the butler, on his way to register the birth, calls at Lord's to enter the name in the candidates' book. For over half a century the M.C.C. was a comparatively small club. Even in 1835, after being established forty-eight years, the membership was only 214; by 1867 it had reached 1,000; by 1887 (centenary year) 3,216 and last season 5,352. At the present time over 16,000 names are on the waiting list, and it is estimated that some of the non-cricketers included in the number will be obliged to wait forty years before being elected.

6,812 M.C.C. GAMES.
In each of the last twenty-five years the M.C.C. has arranged a programme of over 150 matches, and since its establishment in the eighteenth century has played 6,812 games in the United Kingdom alone. Of that number 3,598 have been won, 1,625 lost, and 1,609 (including thirteen ties) drawn.

For many years the wickets at Lord's were really dangerous—Surrey in 1859, and Sussex four years later, refused to play there for that reason—and veterans who spend their summer afternoons on the ground are fond of recalling the plucky stand made there on an historic occasion by "W. G." and Mr. Charles Green against Freeman and Emmott. That was in 1870, the commencement of the most interesting decade in the history of the ground. Those who visited Lord's regularly during the seventies were very fortunate, for they witnessed the thrilling finish to the University match of 1870, in which the immortal Cobden, by taking the last three Oxford wickets in three balls, pulled off the match for Cambridge by two runs; the concluding stages, almost as exciting, of the 1875 game, won by Oxford by six runs; the ideal termination of the Gentlemen v. Players match of 1877, and the furore created by the Australians in the first match they ever played in London. To dismiss a very strong side of the M.C.C. for 33 and 19 and win the game in a single day was so remarkable a feat that the day on which it was performed may be said to mark the commencement of a new epoch in the history of cricket.—F. S. Ashley Cooper in the Daily Mail.

THE PUBLIC LIFE OF PRIVATE PERSONAGES.

THE "AMERICANISATION OF BRITISH SOCIETY."

Some melancholy reflections reach a Home newspaper from an old social observer on the Peace Ball processions and the other pageants of the kind. He writes: "Although I am used now to the sorts of somersault changes, I must confess that the idea of the ladies of the grand world marching in processions, figuring as living pictures, dressing up to form part of a show dance for all Suburbia to gaze at is to me the most surprising of any. Such a thing would have appeared to the ladies of Queen Victoria's Court as something like sacrilege, and to the ancestors of the eighteenth century, whose costumes these dancers sometimes wear and whose figures they ape, it would have seemed a case for Bedlam. It has all come about quite within the last few years. I think it was the Shakespeare Ball that started it, and I should not be

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Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

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JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

FROM JAPAN.				To JAPAN.			
YOKOHAMA LEAVE	KOBE LEAVE	NAGASAKI LEAVE	HONGKONG ARRIVE	STEAMER	HONGKONG LEAVE	NAGASAKI ARRIVE	KOBE ARRIVE
9 July	10 July	12 July	21 July	SHERIA	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	10 Aug.
16 "	17 "	19 "	28 "	CHIYO MARU	14 "	16 "	17 "
23 "	24 "	26 "	35 "	E. OF ASIA	21 "	23 "	24 "
30 "	31 "	33 "	42 "	ORION	28 "	30 "	31 "
6 Aug.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	18 Aug.	MANCHUKIA	4 "	6 "	7 "
13 "	14 "	16 "	25 "	E. OF JAPAN	11 "	13 "	14 "
20 "	21 "	23 "	32 "	YAMATO MARU	18 "	20 "	21 "
27 "	28 "	30 "	39 "	NILE	25 "	27 "	28 "
34 "	35 "	37 "	46 "	E. OF RUSSIA	1 "	3 "	4 "
4 Sept.	5 Sept.	7 Sept.	16 Sept.	MONTEAGLE	8 "	10 "	11 "
11 "	12 "	14 "	23 "	MONSIEUR	15 "	17 "	18 "
18 "	19 "	21 "	30 "	SHINYO MARU	22 "	24 "	25 "
25 "	26 "	28 "	37 "	PERSEA	29 "	31 "	32 "
32 "	33 "	35 "	44 "	E. OF ASIA	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	8 Oct.
39 "	40 "	42 "	51 "	KOREA	12 Oct.	14 Oct.	15 Oct.
46 "	47 "	49 "	58 "	E. OF JAPAN	19 Oct.	21 Oct.	22 Oct.

† Returning via Manila. ‡ Going via Manila.
Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.

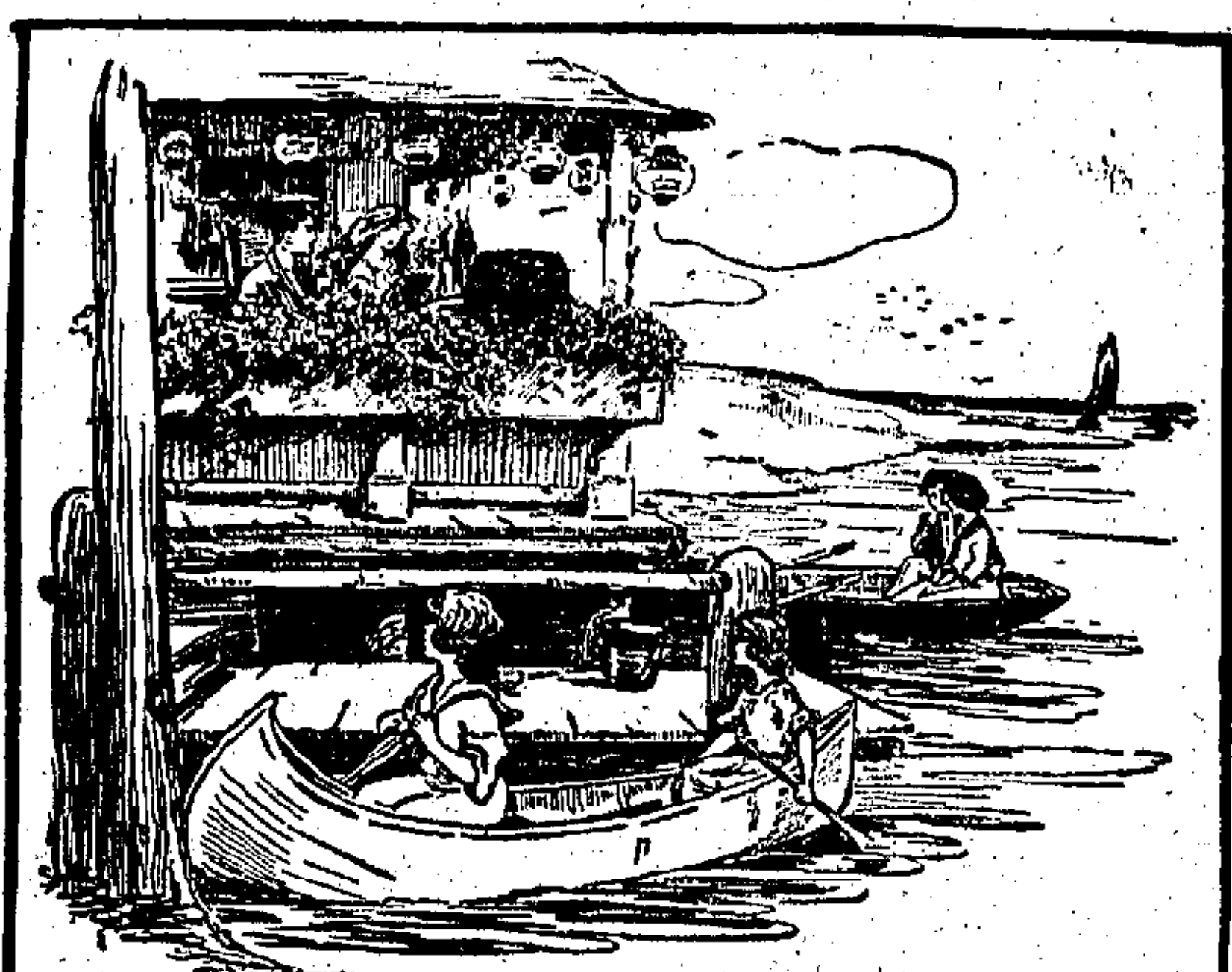
surprised if Lady Randolph Churchill was the main instigator. It is a sign of the Americanising of Society which seems to have been the most notable thing about the Peace Ball. In my younger days women of title and position were only called upon to make one public display of themselves, and that was one of their tortures—I mean the procession in the Mall to the Palace on Drawing-room days, when through the chilly March afternoon they had to sit in their carriages in low-necked dresses while the crowd came round, criticised and counselled. Leech's drawings in *Punch* showed how they did it.—"Lor, Billy! Here's a red-nosed one!" and so on. (I once walked round to see what type received most public commendation and I found that it was a commanding woman of the Britannia type that really roused enthusiasm.) Women hated this order, but it was the only entry to the Palace.

HOW THE FALL CAME.

"Of course it may be said (continues this correspondent) that the flow was one

of the sights of London, and that anyone could come there and stare at the reigning beauties as they drove or rode. But that was different; they were living their ordinary life, not the centre of an organised pageant. These modern masques are quite different. The ladies rehearse, wear particular costumes and carry symbols, form a procession, and, indeed, it is as though Society had gone on the stage. Anyone can buy a ticket for these affairs, and every grand dame tries to excite more admiration from the crowd than the next one. The public life, I suppose, has come now to every class. Women of the highest rank now eat and drink in public; and send to the papers a photo of themselves and friends at their house parties and shoots for the whole world to admire—or not. I suppose there must have been a transition period between the time when gentlemen behaved like gentlemen and the present era "without reserve," as auctioneers say. The only stage between the two that I can point to is the Caledonian Ball. At that

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[51-1]

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18, Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1914. [57]

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Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1914. [686]

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FLATS, "WILD DELL," No. 147, Wanchai Road, newly built, each Flat with 3 Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom and Servants' Quarters.
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Care of COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
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LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1914. [655]

TO LET

3 ROOMS suitable for Offices, on the Ground Floor of Bello Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.
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Care of Hongkong Printing Press.
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Hongkong, 17th June, 1914. [938]

dance there was always a very grand party with very long Scots pedigrees who danced reels or something together in a roped off space reserved for them; while the other dancers looked on with becoming awe. But from that to the Shakespeare Ball the Tournament is a very far cry."

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.
Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Comdr. A. Cochrane, Kobe, Weihaiwei.
Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 tons, Hongkong.
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lt. Commr. V. R. Brandon, Shanghai.
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Commr. P. B. Preston-Thomas, Hongkong.
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p., 4,400 f.d., Captain M. S. Fitzmaurice, Yangtze.
Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, 340 i.h.p., Hongkong.
Olio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Comdr. Mackenzie, Hongkong.
Colne, T.B.D., 560 tons, guns 4-12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Comdr. C. Seymour, Chafco.
Chelmer, T.B.D., 560 tons, guns 4-12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lieut. H. T. England, Hongkong.
Fame, T.B.D., Lt. Commr. C. M. Blackman, Hongkong.
Hampshire, 10,850 tons, 21,000 f.d., 14 guns, Captain H. W. Grant, en route to Weihaiwei.
Jed, T.B.D., 550 tons, guns 4-12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lieut. G. F. A. Mulock, Hongkong.
Kinsha, 616 tons, 1,200 i.h.p., Comdr. H. Marryatt, Yangtze.
Merrill, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Lieut. F. J. B. Gibson, Labuan.
Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship Vice-Admiral T. H. Jerram, K.C.B.), 27,000 i.h.p., Capt. E. B. Kiddle, en route to Weihaiwei.
Moonraker, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lt. Commr. Alan Dixon, W. River.
Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, turbine, 22,000 f.d., Capt. F. A. Fowlett, en route to Shanghai.
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Commr. Malcolm Murray, Yangtze.
Kismet, T.B.D., 550 tons, 4 guns, 12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lieut. F. A. H. Russell, Chafco.
Ribble, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lieut. Commr. Wilkinson, Chafco.
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, guns 240 h.p., Lt. Commr. J. Fleetwood-Nash, West River.
Rosario, depot ship to Submarine, 980 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Lieut. Commr. F. A. Cromie, Hongkong.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Commr. I. A. S. Hutton, West River.
Sage, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 i.h.p., Lt. Commr. M. R. J. Maxwell-Scott, Yangtze.
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G., Hongkong.
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lieut. Commr. S. P. B. Russell, Yangtze.
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lt. Commr. G. L. L. Fyfe, W. River.
Triumph, battleship, 11,950 tons, 12,500 i.h.p., A. Commr. A. S. Sessmann, Hongkong.
Uak, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lieut. Maxwell, Chafco.
Welland, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lieut. Commr. Poignand, en route to Weihaiwei.
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Commr. A. J. Landan, Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lt. Commr. M. R. E. Blackwood, Yangtze.
Woodlark, gunboat, 160 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lt. Commr. Robin W. Lloyd, Yangtze.
Yarmouth, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, Capt. H. L. Cochrane, en route to Weihaiwei.
SBRAMMAIS:—
C. 3.6. D. J. M. Ghesluis, Lieut.
C. 37. J. A. Gaines, Lieut.
C. 38. H. K. C. Pope, Lieut.
T.B. 635, Lieut. Handley.
T.B. 636, Lieut. Wiles.
T.B. 637, Lieut. Wyndham-Quin.
T.B. 638, Lieut. Seymour.
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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A NEW TRANSPARENT MATERIAL.

The remarkable new product known as "cellophane" is a cellulose xanthate of sodium, a kind of sheet water-glass containing cellulose. It is a paper-like substance that is transparent, tough and flexible—quite unlike brittle or stiff celluloid and gelatin—and a French description credits it with being insoluble in water, impermeable to greasy substances, and unaffected by ethers, alcohols and alkalis. For wrapping perfume it has already come into use. In medicine, it has found important applications, as it resists a temperature of 150 deg. C., and can be sterilized by steam, hot water, alcohol or various antiseptics, so that it can be made to serve as a transparent dressing for wounds, as a protective container for sterilized materials, and for numerous other purposes. Biophane, a thicker form of the product, is adapted for transparent boxes.

A CHEAP GAS TUBING.

"Sonjatin" is the name applied to a new substitute for rubber tubing announced by Prof. I. Traube, of Charlottenburg. It was developed while working with a Saxon manufacturing firm on mixtures of lime, glycerine and certain powders, and is claimed to be perfectly adapted for use with such substances as gas, petroleum waterproof varnish if to be employed as water-pipe. The new tubing has great advantage not only in cheapness but in being more durable than rubber tubing and resisting higher pressure.

THE PETROLEUM-SEEKERS' DIVING.

The idea of a diving rod for oil is based on the high electrical resistance of oil. The apparatus is designed to determine electrical resistances between various points in oil-bearing formations, and the results considered with reference to the geology of the locality are claimed to give very accurate indications in relation to the oil-yielding prospects of the locality.

A WATER-SPOUT NEAR AT HAND.

The disturbances producing water-spouts are known to begin in the upper air, and a new theory of Dr. Alfred Wegener of Marburg explains them as simply side-whirls attending thunder-storms. In October last, a water-spout lasting about ten minutes was observed at unusually close range by Capt. H. C. Hansen, of the Norwegian ship *Maipaka*, when in the North Atlantic in latitude 45 deg. 37' N. and longitude 14 deg. 0' W. As reported to the United States Hydrographic Office, a whirlwind an eighth of a mile to leeward was seen at 7.30 a.m., and as the vessel's course was changed it passed the ship's stern about ten feet away. It had taken the form of a thin spout. This increased in diameter, becoming denser and was accompanied by a strong puff of wind, a heavy downpour of rain, a roaring sound, and a violent commotion in the water within a circumference of 25 feet. The column grew to about five feet in diameter. The water appeared to rise in the lighter coloured centre, about three feet wide, and it descended in the foot-wide darker band on each side. Both currents were in very rapid motion. The spout lifted and bent forward about half-way between the cloud and the ocean; being at this time about 1,500 feet from the ship. With no marked change in temperature, there was a distinct odour of sulphur.

THE GLASS CLOCK.

Glass has disadvantages as a material for machinery, and in using it for the works of a clock, a Bavarian glass polisher found it necessary to make some parts as many as 40 times. In the end, of glass was produced. Not only is this the material of the plates and pillars forming the framework, but they are bolted together with glass screws, and glass pins and wedges are used as fastenings with glass dial, hands, shafts and gears.

OCEAN WIDTH.

The new theory that the space between continents is not unchangeable is to be tested, or put in a way for future test, by the measurements of the German Geodetic Institute and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The distance between the United States and the centre of Germany, as well as between the two coasts of the Atlantic, will be determined with great accuracy.

CHECKING TRUCKS WITH AIR.

The so-called air-brake of a French motor-truck maker is not a brake set by compressed air but a powerful fan that is made to exert a retarding effect. It is designed for use on long down grades, where the steady application of ordinary hand or emergency brake would burn the brake lining. Pulling the air-brake lever causes the revolving shaft to act through a bevel gear upon a large wide-bladed fan mounted below the body of the truck, the resistance of the atmosphere to the rotating blades reduces the revolutions of the shaft and lessens the speed of the truck. A defect of this method of braking is that the horizontally whirling fan raises a forcibly driven charge of dust against the working parts of the machine.

ALCOHOL AND OFFSPRING.

In experiments continued three years, Dr. C. R. Stockard has used alcohol vapour to intoxicate guinea pigs without affecting their stomachs, and from such animals has almost invariably obtained defective offspring, even when the males of these weakened males have been normal vigorous females. The effects were evident in the second as well as the first generation. He concludes that the poison injures the germ-cells as well as other cells and tissues of the body, and that the offspring from the weakened germ-cells have all cells of their bodies defective.

ENGINE-RUNNING WASTE.

Inspection of more than 700 gas-engines in use about London has shown W. A. Tookay, mechanical expert, much room for improvement in running. By quite simple adjustments of gas-mixture and valve-timing, results from two-thirds of the engines, adding an average of 27 per cent. to the

power, and found that further improvement was obtainable from replacing worn parts during a brief shut down.

A NEW SKATING SURFACE.

The crystalline salt used by Dr. E. Arnold, of Berlin, as a skating surface, is applied to any wooden or cement floor, and is claimed to form a slow-wearing surface for ice-skates at all temperatures below 86 deg. F.

"WHAT?"

BAD HABIT OF CONVERSATION.

"I was sitting the other day in a café amongst a number of cheerful people," writes a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, "all talking in loud and lusty tones. I was content to be a silent listener, of course in a perfectly honourable way."

"At a table behind me a married couple were sitting, he about fifty, she perhaps thirty, but that is of no consequence. He was telling her something, and she was listening. He was speaking quite clearly; if I had been in the farthest corner of the café I should have heard him."

"All the more I wondered that his better half continually interrupted him with a high-pitched, metallic, 'What?' I couldn't help noticing it, and after a while it began to worry me. At last I heard nothing else in the whole café but this stereotyped, unmusical, rasping 'What?' It overpowered me, set me all on edge. I equated the repetitions."

"I hurried out into the open, but was pursued in my flight by this same awful exclaiming 'What?' It was no good walking my fastest so as to get home. It was no good putting up my hands to my ears or whistling a common street ditty."

"What? What? What?" danced about first on one side of me, then on the other, flung itself in my face, stole up behind me, echoed from the windows of the houses."

"Your nerves are upset," I said to myself. "But when I tried my best to see, hear, and notice other things, that ghastly 'What?' of the lady in the café would intrude itself."

"WHAT?" ALL DOWN THE STREET.

"Not only that, but I heard it even coming out of other people's mouths. The young fellow and the girl who walked along hand in hand whispering sweet nothings to each other, threw into their talk now and again, I could have sworn, that terrible monosyllable."

"Ladies who passed me talking unmistakably of fashions and servants, interlarded their conversation, I am sure, with that silly meaningless 'What?' A married couple, who had nothing to say to each other, broke into a long silence with a careless 'What?' and two disputants were continually raising their voices to concert pitch to shriek out 'What?'"

"I was quite done up when I got home. My nerves were all unstrung, and my only comfort was that in the privacy of my own house I should be at last safe from the everlasting 'What?' In fact, I couldn't remember my wife or children or maid-servants or myself ever using the hateful word."

"As the servant took my hat, I asked her, 'Has anyone been to call?' A question I was always in the habit of putting to her. Then the blow fell. 'What?' she replied. Without another word, I made a dash for my room, my wife following me. 'What's the matter?' she asked. 'Nothing,' I growled, harshly enough. 'What?' she rejoined, and I sank down on a chair. It was a good thing I had a chair within reach, for that 'What?' of my wife's had completely bowled me over."

THE WIFE'S RUSE.

"However, my wife would not be denied; she asked me again and again what was the matter, until I told her the whole story. Then she left me alone, going away with a smile on her face. But I determined to take up the cudgels against a stupid slack custom, against the intolerable domination of 'What?' It seemed to me that victory should not be difficult, for if, as I said to myself, I just called people's attention to this unconscious failing of theirs they could not fail to be only too glad to avoid this preposterous interjection."

"Then my wife returned. 'Visitors!' men!" she said.

"What?"

"My wife laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks, and I stood there looking like an idiotic schoolboy. That wretched example I made of myself has taught me that there are some customs that the gods themselves would try to stem in vain."

NINE WOMEN OUT OF TEN.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of Bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, the matron of middle age—all know its miseries. To be anemic means being pallid, with dark marks under the eyes. You are breathless after any slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night, if you do sleep, you are not refreshed, and when it is time to get up you feel exhausted and unfit for the day's duties. Neglected Anemia leads to Consumption.

Act promptly; make good the fault in your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills purify bad blood; they strengthen weak blood and they make new blood. You will soon tell they are doing you good by your improved appetite and the absence of attacks of Indigestion. You will be better for your food; you will be brighter and more active. Your womanly charm will be increased, and as you continue with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you will regain proper strength and enjoy life as fully as every woman should do.

They are equally valuable to men who have become weak and nervous following a disordered state of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by dealers everywhere, and by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 24, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six \$8 post free.

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WANCHAI, PRAYA EAST, TELEPHONE NO. 307.

THE above Company has for hire FAST and COMFORTABLE MOTOR BOATS, fitted with British Engines, for Picnic Parties and for carrying passengers to and from Vessels in the Harbour. Our representative will meet passengers at BLAKE PIER, where our boats will be stationed. Terms \$2 per hour or part thereof, or \$1 per trip not exceeding 15 minutes. Special arrangements for long runs and hiring by the day.

For further particulars, apply to—
AH KING'S Shipway,
WANCHAI,
Hongkong, 27th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts for Perpetual Work. We Guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our Prices, which is standard and reasonable. Being as up and come to an arrangement before the chance is lost.

H. E. VICTOR,
Manager,
6, Des Voeux Road Central
(First Floor).
Telephone No. 650.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [710]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALAN, British str., 4,478, G. L. Stout, 21st July—Shanghai 18th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ALBANA, British str., 2,468, Wm. Dunbar, 19th July—Chingwantao 18th July, Coal.—Order.

ANAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,853, Tokomura, 19th July—Mojito 13th July, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

BISU VALLEY, British str., 2,985, Abernethy, 19th July—Haiphong 17th July, General.—Order.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, J. Doyle, 20th July—Kwang Yen 17th July, Cement Stone.—Sheewan Tomes & Co.

CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, E. Gathe, 19th July—Swatow 18th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIIN MARU, Japanese str., 900, K. Maki, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DRUGA, Norwegian str., 1,103, J. Bing, 19th July—Bangkok and Hollow 17th July, General.—China-Siam S. N. Co.

DUXERIC, British str., 1,312, C. D. Logie, 19th July—Bangkok 12th July, General.—Dodwell & Co.

GLENALLOCH, British str., 1,434, W. L. Gardner, 18th July—Singapore 9th July, General.—Chinese.

GREGORY APCAR, British str., 2,901, J. R. O'Sullivan, 20th July—Singapore 16th July, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, General.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HANGANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 19th July—Swatow 18th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUPEH, British str., 1,064, Tricker, 18th July—Saigon 14th July, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

INVERCLYDE, British str., 2,950, Donald Mansfield, 10th July—New York, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KANAKUK, British str., 2,593, E. J. Archbold, 17th July—Haiphong 13th July, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

KASZCOW, British str., 1,229, H. E. Laver, 22nd July—Shanghai 19th July, Mails General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,757, Hashimoto, 18th July—Mojito 15th July, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

KOURS, Russian str., 4,530, G. T. Padella, 22nd July—Shanghai 18th July, Tea.—Russian Volunteer Fleet.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 18th July—Mojito 13th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LANDRAT SCHREIFF, German str., 1,012, A. Struve, 15th July—Saigon 11th July, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

MACKINAW, American str., 3,000, W. G. Krebs, 16th July—Saigon 12th July, Rice and Meal.—Order.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,674, R. A. Matthews, 14th July—Jolo 7th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,112, Sakuma, 20th July—Mojito 14th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PAKTAI, German str., 1,017, R. Filmer, 18th July—Bangkok 11th July, Rice and Wood.—Butterfield & Swire.

PHUENHAI, British str., 1,065, W. C. Bird, 19th July—Saigon 15th July, Rice.—Chinese.

PONUS, British str., 3,301, C. M. Hayward, 20th July—Mororan 11th July, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

PURITAN, British str., 2,553, Neville, 18th July—Cardiff 30th May, Coal.—Andrew Weir & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Kuanglee*, from Shanghai, Mr. Collam.
Per *Kanchow*, from Shanghai, Mr. Smith and Mr. West.
Per *Prinz Waldemar*, for Hongkong, from Sydney, etc., Mr. F. W. Moller, Dr. C. F. Mündel, Mr. Felix R. Bonin, Mr. and Mrs. Mündel, Mr. Lelst, Mr. D. A. Alonso, Miss Carmen Badosa, Miss H. M. Murdock, Mr. A. M. Kirby, Mr. R. S. Green, Mr. F. W. Peabody, Major F. Hartigan, Mr. Mayer, Mr. F. Bernemann, Hochwürden Kronmeyer and Mr. Gebert.

DEPARTED.
Per *Korea*, for San Francisco, etc., Mr. K. Pels, Mrs. J. Gould, Dr. R. A. White, Mr. E. A. Rice, Mr. W. Pucher, Miss Y. Laeblie, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Judson, Mr. Hilles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davies, Miss C. J. and Mrs. Wm. J. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. S. Hirose, Miss H. Hayes, Miss E. M. Butler, Miss H. Donnelly, Mr. C. B. McKibbin, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lacabie, Lieut. F. M. Sowers, Rev. J. W. Robinson, Mr. R. Alliman, and 3 children, Mr. S. Konda and Mr. J. Campbell.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA."

Arrived Hongkong on 21st July, 1914. From ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THREE RISE in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. FREIGHT LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOETTINGEN."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd August, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1914. [118]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA."

Captain M. Senekprang, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex.s.s. "Stockholm" from Stockholm.
Ex.s.s. "Barao" from Bordeaux.
Ex.s.s. "Juri" from Göteborg.
Ex.s.s. "Bjorn" from Drammen.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1914. [957]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORCK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th August, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1914. [3]

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Russia* left Yokohama on the 21st July, between 2 and 4 p.m.

The Ben Line str. *Benvenue*, from Leith, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore for this port on the 23rd July, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 26th July.

The str. *Glentworth* will leave Shanghai on the 24th July, and is due here on the 27th July, a.m.

The P.M. str. *China* left Yokohama on the 22nd July, for Hongkong via Manila. The United States mail has been transferred to the str. *Aladenka*, scheduled to arrive here on the 28th July.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. S. Abraham
Mr. H. G. Allen
Mr. C. M. Alport
Mr. E. K. Bate
Mr. C. D. J. Bell
Mr. G. A. Bena
Mrs. E. R. Bellios
Mr. V. Blackensse
Mr. J. Bradley
Mr. A. J. Cambridge
Mr. E. L. Cardner
Mr. Chantantret
Mr. W. E. Chilton
Mr. H. Clasen
Mr. W. E. Clayton
Dr. A. L. E. F. Coleman
Mr. G. P. Curry
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Davies
Mr. D. S. S. Douglas
Mr. S. Doot
Miss M. E. Duffy
Mr. F. F. Duckwood
Mr. & Mrs. H. O. Ehrnfeldt
Mr. H. Fete
Mr. & Mrs. S. Feldstein
Mr. J. Gibb
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould
Mr. A. Granval
Mr. P. O. de Grisiogao
Mr. & Mrs. H. Guernsey
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr. H. Handley-Pegg
Mr. & Mrs. R. Y. Haulon
Mr. W. A. Hannibal
Lt. F. O. Hanning-Lee
R. N.
Mr. G. Harper
Hon. Mrs. E. A. Hewett
c.m.g.
Mr. P. K. Hill
Mr. S. Hirose
Mr. H. Hunter
Mr. M. T. Jones
Capt. W. J. Kent
Capt. & Mrs. W. G. Krebs
Capt. & Mrs. Kookx

Mr. E. B. Lambert
Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Lampman
Mrs. W. H. Lambert
Mr. A. Lampton
Mr. C. Lehmann
Mr. F. A. Lewis
Mr. F. Lloyd
Mr. F. Labol
Mr. J. Macdonald
Mr. F. A. MacIntosh
Miss M. Mackenzie
Mrs. R. T. Matheson
Dr. O. Marriott
Mr. B. K. Mehta
Mr. J. Merckel
Mr. C. E. Meyer
Mr. G. S. Middleton
Mr. N. S. Milkowski
Dr. & Mrs. W. H. A. Moore
Mr. Nuss
Mr. J. K. O'Sullivan
Mrs. J. M. Pattison
Misses (2) Pattison
Mr. S. Potten
Mr. G. M. Powell
Mr. W. Pocher
Mr. A. B. Purvis
Mr. E. H. Ray
Mr. E. M. Raymond
Miss F. Reap
Mr. J. Ross-Smith
Mr. J. P. Rowell
Mrs. Seddon
Mr. J. E. Sharpe
Mr. W. J. Smith
Mr. F. Smyth
Capt. H. Spear
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Spicer
Miss A. Square
Dr. Herbert To
Mr. E. M. Tozer
Dr. Uchino
Capt. H. A. Walker
Mr. E. J. T. Warren
Mr. F. W. White
Mr. & Mrs. F. Winkler
Dr. L. Winstler
Mr. G. G. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Wright

Mr. E. S. Abraham
Mr. H. G. Allen
Mr. C. M. Alport
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Mr. H. Fete
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Mr. A. Granval
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Mr. & Mrs. H. Guernsey
Capt. T. P. Hall
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Capt. & Mrs. W. G. Krebs
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Mr. P. K. Hill
Mr. S. Hirose
Mr. H. Hunter
Mr. M. T. Jones
Capt. W. J. Kent
Capt. & Mrs. W. G. Krebs
Capt. & Mrs. Kook

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " " " "	...	8.00

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG. FRIDAY, 24th JULY, 1914.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

SATURDAY, 25th JULY, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,851. S.S. TAIHAN, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 26th JULY, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 4 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"	16,000	(Wed. day, 5th Aug., at 10 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINCESS ALICE,"	20,300	(About Wed. day, 5th August.)
MANILA, ANGAUE, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"	6,100	(Saturday, 8th Aug., at 5 p.m.)
KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"	6,100	(About Friday, 24th July.)
JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOENEO,"	5,000	(Saturday, 15th Aug., at 9 a.m.)

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Telefunken.

RATES INCLUSIVE OF SUR-TAX.

FREIGHT LINE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

Steamship	about
"TUEBINGEN"	3rd Aug.

FOR DUNDEE, ROTTERDAM & BREMEN S.S. "TUEBINGEN" about Middle of Sept.

For Further Particulars, Please apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1914.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

SIBERIA	Sailing SUNDAY	2nd Aug., at 1 p.m.
CHINA (via Manila)	WED. DAY	18th Aug., at Noon.
MANCHURIA	TUESDAY	18th Aug., at 1 p.m.
NILE (via Manila)	TUESDAY	1st Sept., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large plate-room, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to—

R. C. MORTON, AGENT, King's Buildings.

TEL. No. 141.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, TO MANILA, CEBU, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, HAMBURG and NEW YORK. To MARSEILLES, HAVRE, EMDEN, BREMEN, HAMBURG and JAPAN TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER (B.C.) and SEATTLE, WASH. and PORTLAND (Or.).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea, and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

For	Steamship	To Sail
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"HOLSATIA"	24th July.
" " " "	"SCANDIA"	14th Aug.
" " " "	"SITHONIA"	23rd Aug.
" " " "	"LIBERIA"	11th Sept.
" " " "	"ALTMARK"	18th Sept.
" " " "	"ARABIA"	9th Oct.
" " " "	"WUERSTENBERG"	18th Oct.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or.)	"ANDALUSIA"	2nd Aug.
" " " "	"BELGRANIA"	17th Sept.
" " " "	"BRASILIA"	12th Oct.

HAVRE, EMDEN, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	"SILESIA"	27th July.
MARSEILLES, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	"BOERDE"	29th July.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	"MARKOMANNIA"	11th Aug.
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	"O. J. D. AHLERS"	32nd Aug.
HAVRE, EMDEN & HAMBURG	"SENEGAMBIA"	25th Aug.
HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	"DOERMUND"	1st Sept.
GENOA, HAVRE & HAMBURG	"HOLSATIA"	10th Sept.
HAMBURG & ANTWERP	"SAXONIA"	12th Sept.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	"SCANDIA"	21st Sept.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	"SCHONEN"	30th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	"SITHONIA"	1st Oct.
Boston & New York	"C. FERD. LAEISZ"	15th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to— HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 6th Aug., at 4 p.m.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kano	WED. DAY, 19th Aug., at 4 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MALAY MARU"	K. Sakawa	THURSDAY, 30th July a.m.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KALJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 30th July, at 2 p.m.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DALJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 25th July, at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokunaga	SUNDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	FRIDAY, 24th July, at 2 p.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI, MANAGER.

Second Floor No. 1 Queen's Building.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKEING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON (1 day later)
p.m. Thurs.		6 p.m. Tues.	Noon. Satur.		Saturday	Friday
July 23	DEVANHA	July 28	Aug. 1	MONGOLIA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
Aug. 6	DELTA	Aug. 11	Aug. 15	EGYPT	Sept. 12	Sept. 18
Aug. 20	HIMALAYA	Aug. 25	Aug. 29	MALWA	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
Sept. 3	ARCADIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	MOREA	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
Sept. 17	ASSAYE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MALOJA	Oct. 23	Oct. 29
Oct. 1	DEVANHA	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOOLTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 12

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

LONDON			
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	Return
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"
	"C"	"	"
	"D"	"	"
MARSEILLES			
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	Return
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"
	"C"	"	"
	"D"	"	"

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'FOON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
SYRIA	July 21	July 30	Aug. 5	Aug. 11	Sept. 8	Sept. 20
NILE	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
MALTA	Aug. 18	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 18
SARDINIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
NUBIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 24	Sept. 30	Oct. 6	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 28

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £45 Return, 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £32 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £26 Single; 2nd Saloon £23 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%. For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU Capt. Hirao	12,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 10 a.m.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fiaser	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Teraoka	12,500	THURSDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m.
	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	THURSDAY, 13th Aug., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. E. Takeda	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	SATURDAY, 25th July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU Capt. Terada	5,000	MONDAY, 3rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kamachita	12,500	WEDNESDAY 18th August.
MOJI and KOBE	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Tozawa	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. Soyeda	16,000	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 5 p.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

5 Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months. Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd "	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

[8-9-14]

DICTIONARY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	\$10.00	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, on paper cover	\$0.50
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.00	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, on cloth cover	1.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe	2.50	DOG AND GUN in New Territory FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Lloydstrotter," by Capt. C. V. FLOYD: with Maps and Illus.	1.50 1.75
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebration in 1897	1.00	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
THE HONGKONG TRIP, Sept. 18th, 1896, Illustrated Account	0.50	SIXTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1894 to 1923	5.00
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1874—	
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days, 1893	1.00
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	5.00	CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	5.00
COUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Latest Revised Column	1.00	PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	5.00
TABLES OF THE PROFITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	" " VICTORIA	1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25	" " KOWLOON	0.75
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN		" " PEAK	0.75
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		POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1914.

[36-22]

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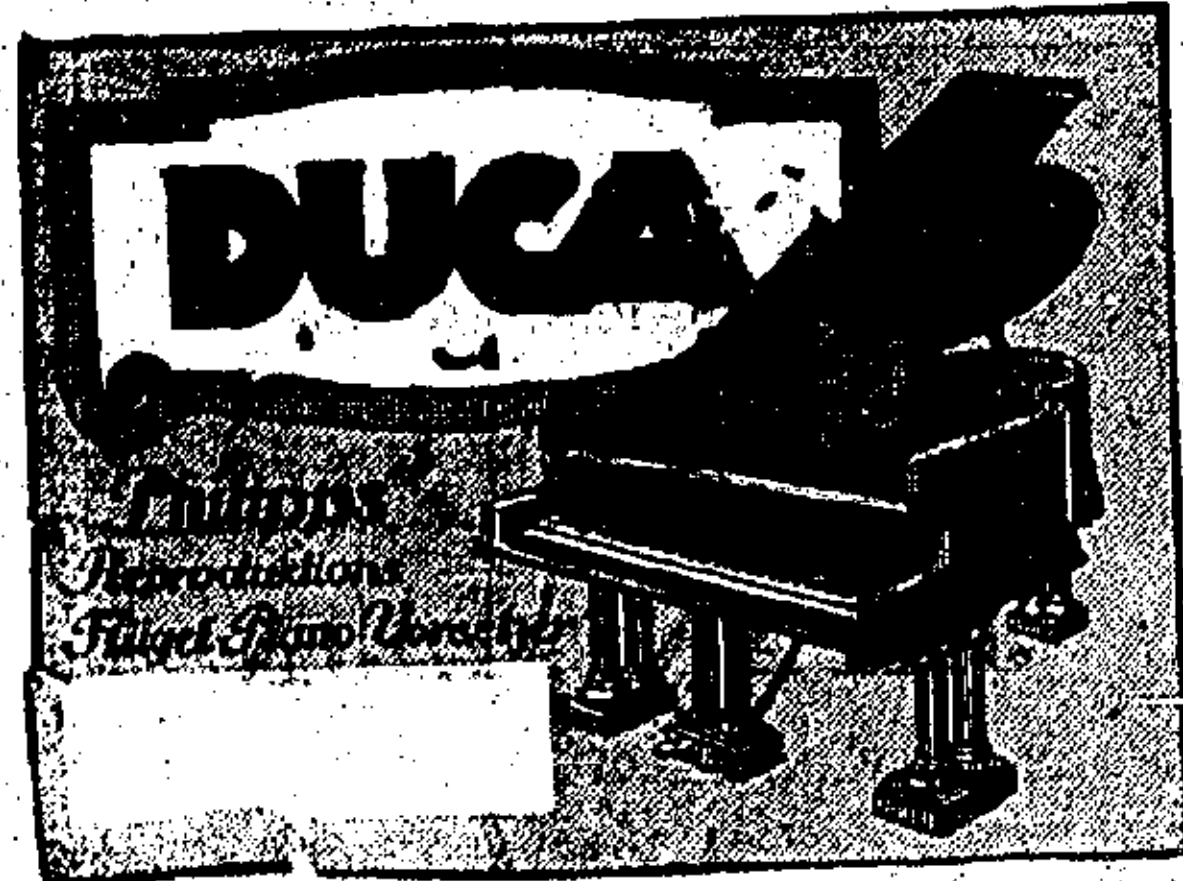
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HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1914.

[36-57]



GENERAL AGENT—

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1914.

[36-58]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Siberia*, with the AMERICAN MAIL, is due to arrive here to-day.
The *Lingchow*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 4th inst., is due to arrive here to-morrow.
The *Paul Lear*, with the FRENCH MAIL, is due to arrive here on Monday, the 27th inst.
The *Albatross*, with the AMERICAN MAIL ex CHINA, is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE	TIME
*Straits and *Ceylon	Kowloon	Friday, 24th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiton	Friday, 24th	10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Hupei	Friday, 24th	11.00 A.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Draper	Friday, 24th	NOON
Swatow, *Amoy & Formosa via Takao	Sosho Maru	Friday, 24th	1.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Kumsang	Friday, 24th	2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Felwig	Friday, 24th	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Kobe	Gregory Apoor	Friday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Maackhuu	Friday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Mausang	Friday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Rangoon and India via Calcutta	Tosa Maru	Saturday, 25th	9.00 A.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Huiyana	Saturday, 25th	10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Dunoric	Saturday, 25th	11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Paklat	Saturday, 25th	11.00 A.M.
Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Salamis	Saturday, 25th	11.00 A.M.
Straits, Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town	Yuenana	Saturday, 25th	1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Luemoon	Saturday, 25th	2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Huysang	Saturday, 25th	2.00 P.M.
*Ningpo, *Shanghai, and *North China	Tikini	Saturday, 25th	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe	Kanchow	Saturday, 25th	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chowai	Sunday, 26th	9.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Haimun	Sunday, 26th	9.00 A.M.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th inst.)	Dajin Maru	Sunday, 26th	9.00 A.M.
*Swatow	Albion	Monday, 27th	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui	Tjitaroin	Monday, 27th	11.00 A.M.
Chingwangto			
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya			

SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT AND EUROPE via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon, Extra postage 10 cents).
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Formosa via Keelung, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via *Moji, *Victoria, B.C., and *Seattle, (Wash.)
Philippine Islands
*Shanghai and *North China
Japan via Nagasaki
Paklat and Haiphong
Straits and *Ceylon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Thursday Island
Straits and India via Calcutta
Japan via Kobe

Formosa via Keelung, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONGKONG, UNITED STATES and *SOUTH AMERICA, *CANADA via *SAN FRANCISCO
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway, closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 3rd August.)

* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

TO-MORROW

3.15 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at the Happy Valley.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 27th July—
Noon—The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Statutory Meeting of Shareholders.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at the Peak, by Public Works Dept.
Saturday, 22nd Aug.—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

ON SALE
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.

COMMERCIAL
CLOSING QUOTATIONS

On	July 23rd
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.98
Bank Bills, on demand	1.98
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.98
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.98
Credit, at 3 months' sight	1.98
Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight	1.98
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credit, at 4 months' sight	232
GERMANY—	
On demand	185
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credit, at 60 days' sight	45
BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
YOKOHAMA—On demand	83
MANILA—On demand—Pesos	88
SINGAPORE—On demand	77
BATAVIA—On demand	109
HAIPHONG—On demand	61
SAIGON—On demand	61
BANGKOK—On demand	85
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.60
GOLD LRAH, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.90
BAR SILVER, per oz.	2

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Hongkong...20 cents pieces... \$ 9.10 discount.
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SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$852, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, sellers	10 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$4.90, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers	8 p.c.
COTTON MILLS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 136, buy.	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$1	all	\$7, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	all	\$3	
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$52	all	\$86, buyers	4 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$63, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6	all	\$4, buy.	
S'hai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 55, x. div.	
S'hai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.70, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$45, sales	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$127, buyers	
Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited	15,000	Ps. 10	all	Ps. 94, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$200, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers	9 p.c.
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	5	all	12, buyers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.					
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$317, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$155, sales	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$39	7 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 141, buyers	
Union Assurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$795, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230, & buy.	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$117, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$102, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$73	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$44	6 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 92	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$73, buyers	6 p.c.
Maschappi tot Mijne, Boeschou	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 47, buyers	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
Mining—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$76	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	\$5, sales	
Rash Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$10, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Troms Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$10, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$0.90, sellers	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$5	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	75,000	\$50	all	\$20, sellers	
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$79, sales	4 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	31,000	\$25	all	\$3, sales	8 1/2 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$15	all	\$8, buy (\$39)	7 1/2 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	all	\$40, & buy.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 prof.	\$1	all	\$0, buyers	
Shanghai Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$45	4 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$73, buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$73, buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4.55, seller	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3	6 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$7	9 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$18, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annu. 1/2 Par.	

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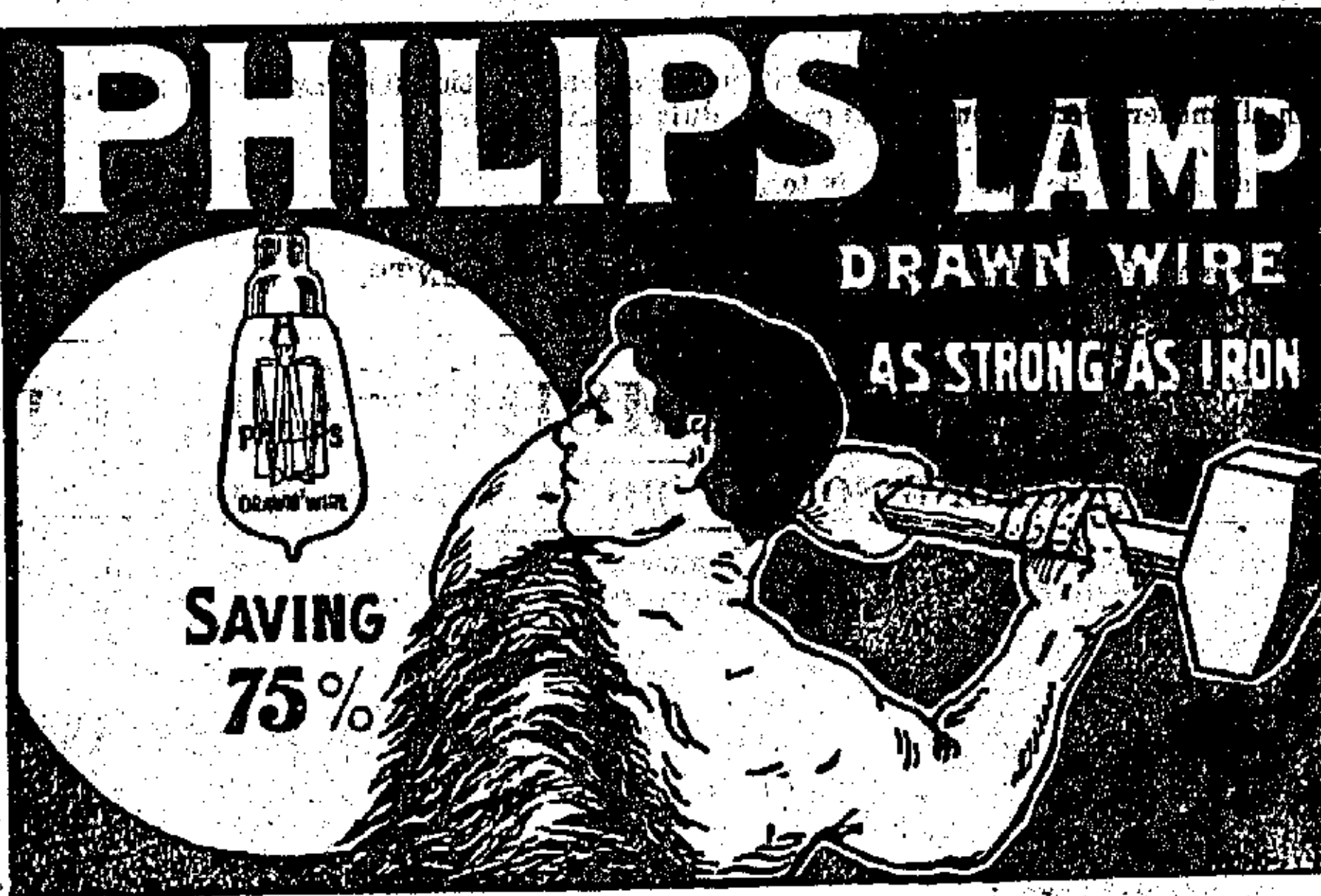
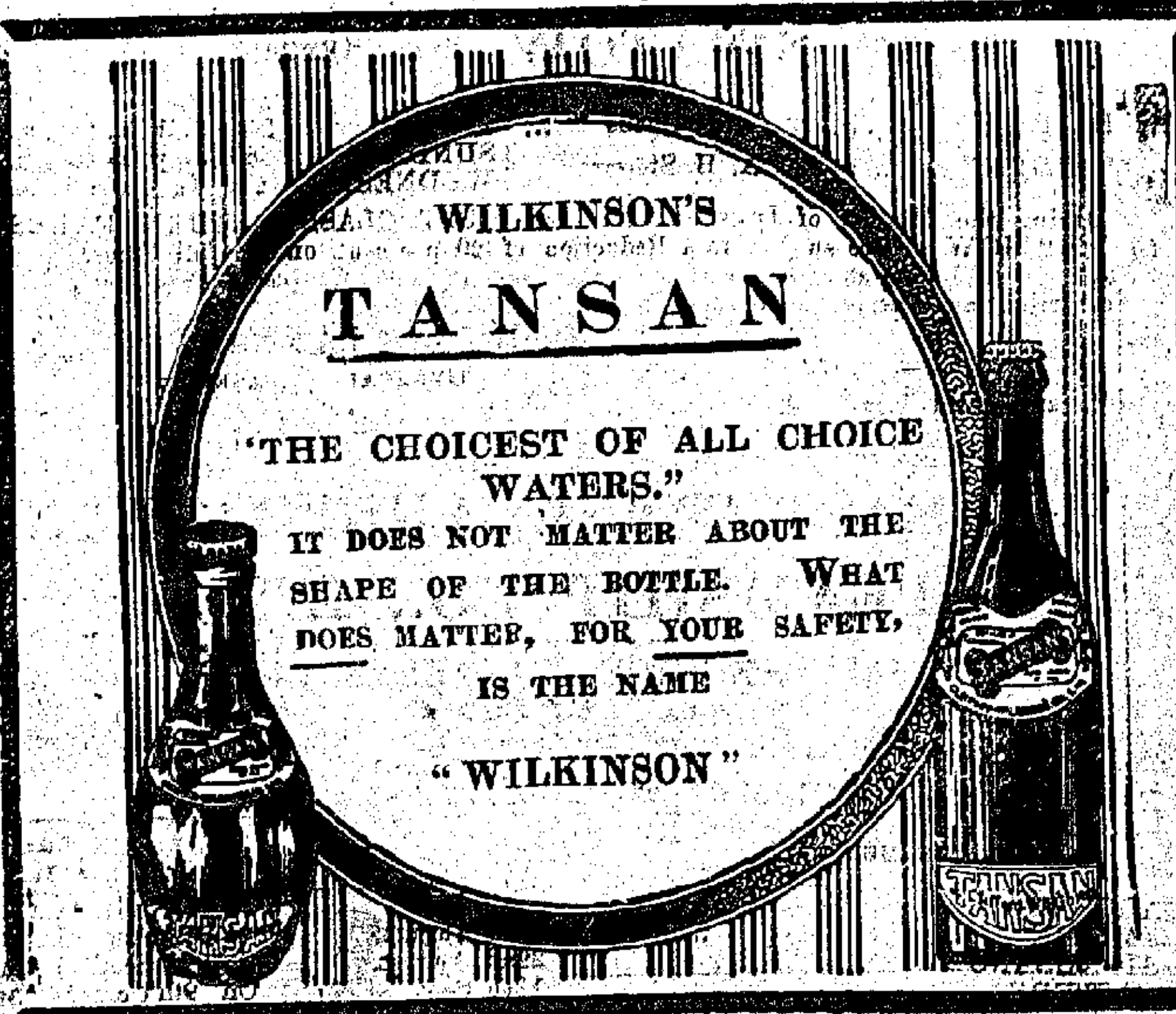
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